THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1833. NUMBER 61.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale
A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.
Also, on hand. Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14.—tf. 76 Front street.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 26—tf

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO 66, WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits.
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—No. 1.

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batcheldor's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's;

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk; Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.
March 19, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street.
April 2—5t

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound: and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.
THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE.

For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.
For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22.—tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.
☞Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 5, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;
Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,

On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada: Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street.
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.
J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12.

CARPETING.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring supply, among which are,

3 *ply Imperials,*	*Brussels,*
Scotch Ingrain,	*Royal Damask,*
Eng. Kidderminster do.	5-8 3-4 & 4-4 *Venitians*

FLOOR CLOTH BAIZES, Fig'd and Plain.
Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton

HEARTH RUGS,

PIANO, TABLE, AND STAND COVERS.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALL WIDTHS, of Various Patterns;
Hemp, Manilla, and Sea Grass Door Mats;
Flat and round Stair Rods, &c. &c.
A. M'FADDEN,
No. 17, corner of Front and Market streets.
N. B. A supply of *Curled Hair MATTRASSES* constantly on hand, or made to order.
April 9—tf A. M'F.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.
Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgundy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞Tavern keepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials,

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.

2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.

3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

VENISON HAMS.

2,000 LBS. DRIED VENISON, suitable for family use—For sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
March 26.—2w.

S. J. SYLVESTER

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.
April 2, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester*, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.
January 29, 1833.—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. & R. MORRISON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to make payment to H. Morrison, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm; and those having claims, will present the same to him for settlement.
H. MORRISON,
R. MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, March 8, 1833.

N. B.—H. Morrison, having purchased the interest of R. Morrison, in the firm of H. & R. Morrison & Co., Wheeling, Va., the business will be continued there by HENRY MORRISON & Co.
April 12, 1833—3t

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.
100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.
STONE.
2 thousand perches of select building stone.
LIME.
5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.
SAND.
20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.
LUMBER.
50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.
CAST IRON.
240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, brackets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.
WROUGHT IRON.
200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.
WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.
JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.
JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.
March 19.

MECHANICS MAGAZINE,

AND

Register of Invention and Improvement.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian*, the *Farmer*, the *Philosopher*, the *Sportsman*, and even the *Plough Boy*, has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics*, (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions*, and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*
D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

BANK STOCK.

THE sale, by Public Auction, (P. M'Kenna, Auctioneer,) of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, will be commenced, and Books of subscriptions opened at the 'Exchange Hotel,' in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 29th day of April, instant, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is sold, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P. M. of each day.

Jacob Forsyth	Cornelius Darragh
Michael Tiernan	George A. Cook
Samuel Smith	Samuel Pettigrew
Thomas S. Clarke	William Eichbaum
Samuel Church	William Marks
James Adams, Jr.	James B. Irwin
Wm. Stewart, [merch.]	William Robinson Jr.
James Kelly	Samuel Fahnestock
Humphrey Fullerton	Richard Gray
Robert S. Cassat	Joseph Oliver
Josiah King	Thomas Scott
Edward D. Gazzam	William B. Foster
George Miltenberger	James S. Craft
William Holmes	*Commissioners.*

April 5, 1833—ts

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—
25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery.—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,320		1,320
10	1,000		10,000
10	500	

POETRY.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

ADMONITION—WITH A PICTURE.

BY J—— L——, ESQ.

Put down! put down that sparkling cup,
Let not the wine be quaff.—
Drink not that fatal beverage up;
There's poison in the draught!
The first small drop the sense depraves,
And brings the long carouse—
The reason blinds, the will enslaves;
Then vain are all thy vows.

A powerless victim thou art led
Where nightly revels reign;
The fumes of wine distract thy head,
And madden all thy brain.
While there, each better purpose cross'd
At hazard, cards, and dice;
Thy fortune, health, and fame are lost,
'Mid scenes of shameless vice.

Perhaps thou hast a tender wife,
Who pledged her early truth,
And gave, to charm thy wayward life,
Her love and blooming youth.
Then can'st thou prove to her unkind?
(Oh! base ingratitude!)
And snap those sacred ties that bind
The generous and the good?

The towering oak, the ivy vine
With friendly strength will stay;
But while thy arm she fondly twines,
Thou tear'st thyself away:
And oh! thy shameful bosom pants
To find some loathsome den,
Where revels reign—the guilty haunts
Of vile and worthless men!

Methinks I view her faded form,
Her spirit bowed to earth,
With embers scarce to keep her warm,
Placed by her dreary hearth;
While o'er the tie that binds her here,
Her still fond watch she keeps,
Where all unconscious of her care,
Her smiling infant sleeps.

With pale and care worn, pensive look,
Amidst the gloomy scene,
She tries to read her Holy Book,
And reads and weeps between.
Anon she turns to offer up
A fervent prayer to Heaven,
That you would *dash* that fatal cup,
Return, and be forgiven.

But all in vain—beneath the blast,
Of chilling, hopeless grief,
She pines away, and falls at last,
A sear, and withered leaf.
Then comes, perhaps, the bitter smart;—
Remorse and wounded pride
May plunge a dagger to thy heart—
A wretched suicide!

And yet there is a darker tale,
Which truth now bids me tell—
But just beyond this outward veil,
There lies a yawning Hell!
There shall thy lost and guilty soul
Send up its doleful cries,
And feel, while endless ages roll,
The worm that never dies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARTHQUAKE IN CARACCAS IN 1812.

The inhabitants of Terra Firma were ignorant of the agitation, which on the one hand the volcano of the island of St. Vincent had experienced, and on the other the basin of the Mississippi, where, on the 7th and 8th of February, 1812, the ground was day and night in a state of continual oscillation. At this period the province of Venezuela labored under great drought; not a drop of rain had fallen at Caraccas, nor to the distance of 311 miles around, during the five months which preceded the destruction of the capital. The 26th March was excessively hot; the air was calm and the sky cloudless. It was Holy Thursday, and a great part of the population was in the churches. The calamities of the day were preceded by no indications of danger. At seven minutes after four in the evening the first commotion was felt. It was so strong as to make the bells of the churches ring. It lasted from five to six seconds, and was immediately followed by another shock of from ten to twelve seconds, during which the ground was in a continual state of undulation, and heaved like a fluid under ebullition. The danger was thought to be over, when a prodigious subterranean noise was heard, resembling the rolling of thunder, but louder and more prolonged than that heard within the tropics during thunder storms. This noise preceded a perpendicular motion of about three or four seconds, followed by an undulatory motion of somewhat longer duration. The shocks were in opposite directions, from north to south, and from east to west. It was impossible that any thing could resist the motion from beneath upwards, and the undulations crossing each other. The city of Caraccas was completely overthrown. Thousands of the inhabitants (from nine to ten thousand) were buried under the ruins of the churches and houses. The procession had not yet set out; but the crowd in the churches was so great, that nearly three or four thousand individuals were crushed to death by the falling in of the vaulted roofs. The explosion was stronger on the north side of the town, in the part nearest the mountain of Avila and the Silla. The churches of the Trinity and Alta Gracia, which were more than a hundred and fifty feet in height, and of which the nave was supported by pillars from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, left a mass of ruins nowhere higher than five or six feet. The sinking of the ruins has been so great that at present hardly any vestige remains. The barracks called *El Quartel de San Carlos*, situated farther to the north of the church of the Trinity, on the road to the custom-house de la Pastora; almost entirely disappeared. A regiment of troops of the line, which was assembled in it under arms to join in the procession, was, with the exception of a few individuals, buried under this large building. Nine-tenths of the fine town of Caraccas were entirely reduced to ruins. The houses which did not fall, as those of the street of San Juan, near the Capuchin Hospital, were so cracked that no one could venture to live in them. The effects of the earthquake were not quite so disastrous in the southern and western parts of the town, between the great square and the ravine of Caraguata;—there the cathedral, supported by enormous buttresses, remains standing.

In estimating the number of persons killed in the city of Caraccas at nine or ten thousand, we do not include those unhappy individuals who were severely wounded, and perished several months after from want of food and proper attention. The night of Holy Thursday presented the most distressing scenes of desolation and sorrow. The thick cloud of dust, which rose above the ruins and darkened the air like a mist, had fallen again to the ground; the shocks had ceased; never was there a finer or quieter night,—the moon, nearly at the full, illuminated the rounded summits of the Silla, and the serenity of the heavens contrasted strongly with the state of the earth, which was strewn with ruins and dead bodies. Mothers were seen carrying in their arms children whom they hoped to recall to life; desolate females ran through the city in quest of a brother, a husband, or a friend, of whose fate they were ignorant, and whom they supposed to have been separated from them in the crowd. The people pressed along the streets, which now could only be distinguished by heaps of ruins arranged in lines.

All the calamities experienced in the great earthquakes of Lisbon, Messina, Lima, and Riobamba were repeated on the fatal day of the 26th March, 1812. The wounded, buried under the ruins, implored the assistance of the passers by, with loud cries, and more than two thousand of them were dug out. Never was pity displayed in a more affecting manner; never, we may say, was it seen more ingeniously active than in the efforts made to succour the unhappy persons whose groans reached the ear. There was an entire want of instruments adapted for digging up the ground and clearing away the ruins, and the people were obliged to use their hands for the purpose of disinterring the living. Those who were wounded, as well as the patients who had escaped from the hospitals, were placed on the bank of the little river of Guayra, where they had no other shelter than the foliage of the trees. Beds, linen for dressing their wounds, surgical instruments, medicines, in short, every thing necessary for their treatment, had been buried in the ruins. During the first days nothing could be procured,—not even food. Within the city, water became equally scarce. The commotion had broken the pipes of the fountains, and the falling in of the earth had obstructed the springs which supplied them. To obtain water it was necessary to descend as far as the Rio Guayra, which was considerably swelled, and there were no vessels for drawing it.

"There remained to be performed towards the dead a duty imposed alike by piety and the dread of infection. As it was impossible to inter so many thousands of bodies, half buried in the ruins, commissioners were appointed to burn them. Funeral piles were erected among the heaps of rubbish. This ceremony lasted several days. Amid so many public calamities, the people ardently engaged in the religious exercises which they thought best adapted to appease the anger of Heaven. Some walked in bodies chanting funeral hymns, while others, in a state of distraction, confessed themselves aloud in the streets. In this city was now repeated what had taken place in the province of Quito, after the dreadful earthquake of the 4th of February, 1797. Marriages were contracted between persons who for many years had neglected to sanction their union by the sacerdotal blessing. Children found parents in persons who had till then disavowed them; restitution was promised by individuals who had never been accused of theft; and families who had long been at enmity drew together, from the feeling of a common evil. But while in some this feeling seemed to soften the heart and open it to compassion, it had a contrary effect on others, rendering them more obdurate and inhuman. In great calamities vulgar minds retain still less goodness than strength; for misfortune acts like the pursuit of literature and the investigation of nature, which exercise their happy influence only upon a few, giving more warmth to the feelings, more elevation to the mind, and more benevolence to the character."

Description of an Ancient Villa, discovered between Vesuvius and the Sea.—When Vesuvius first showed signs of the coming storm the owner of the house fled, abandoning to their fate a numerous family, and a young and beautiful daughter, and bent his way, with his most precious moveables, accompanied only by a single slave, to the sea, which he never reached alive. His daughter, two children, and other members of his family and household, sought protection in the subterranean vaults, which, by the help of the wine jars already stored there, and the provisions which they brought down with them, they probably considered as a sufficient refuge against an evil of which they could not guess the whole extent.—It was a vain hope; the same fate awaited them all by different ways. The strong vaults and narrow openings to the day protected them, indeed from the falling cinders: but the heat, sufficient to char wood, and volatilize the more subtle part of the ashes, could not be kept out by such means. The vital air was changed into a sulphurous vapor, charged with burning dust. In their despair, longing for the breath of Heaven, they rushed to the door, already choked with scoria and ruins, and perished in agonies on which the imagination does not willingly dwell. Beside the garden gate two skeletons were found; one, presumed to be the master, had in his hand the key of that gate, and near him were about a hundred gold and silver coins; the other, stretched beside some silver vases, was, probably a slave, charged with the transport of them. When the vaults beneath the rooms were discovered at the foot of the stair case, the skeletons of seventeen persons were found huddled up together, unmoved, during seventeen centuries since they sank in death. They were covered by several feet of ashes of extreme fineness, evidently borne in through the vent holes, and consolidated by damp.—The substance thus formed resembles the sand used by metal founders for castings, but it is yet more delicate, and took perfect impressions of every thing on which it lay. Unfortunately this property was not observed until almost too late, and little was preserved except the neck and breast of a girl, which are said to display extraordinary beauty of form. So exact is the impression that the very texture of the dress in which she was clothed is apparent, which, by its extraordinary fineness, evidently shows that she had not been a slave, and may be taken for the fine gauze which Seneca calls woven wind. On other fragments the impression of jewels worn on the neck and arms is distinct, and marks that several members of the family here perished. The jewels themselves were found beside them; comprising, in gold, two necklaces, one set with blue stones, and four rings, containing engraved gems. Two of the skeletons belonged to children and some of their blond hair was still existent; most of them are said to have been recognized as females.—Each sex probably acted in conformity to its character, the men trusting to their own strength to escape, the women waiting with patience the issue of a danger from which their own exertions could not save them. In the same vault bronze candelabra and other articles, jewels, and coins were found. Amphoræ were also found ranged against the wall, in some of which the contents dried and hardened by time, were still preserved. Archæologists, it is said, pretend to recognise in this substance the flavor of the rich strong wine for which the neighborhood of Vesuvius is celebrated.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

The XIIIth and last volume of Carey, Lea and Blanchard's great enterprise, the ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, has just been published. It commences with the letters VIS, (a historical sketch of the Visigoths,) and ends with a memoir of ZWINGLI, or as it is sometimes written Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer. About one half of the volume is occupied with a copious Appendix, consisting of numerous articles which could not be inserted in their alphabetical order. Considerable space is devoted to affairs which have transpired since the commencement of the work, or since the publication of that part of the series in which they should in regular order have appeared. Among these are an account of the Belgian revolution down to the commencement of the siege of Antwerp; a minute history of Cholera, including its appearance and progress in the United States; a brief sketch of French history since 1830; and complete statistics of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, and the existing state of representation in Great Britain. The materials originally designed to have been included in twelve volumes, have thus swelled in their progress to thirteen, embracing a variety and extent of information on popular and scientific subjects, of the highest value as a book of general reference, and a necessary part of every well selected American library.

We congratulate the publishers upon the successful completion of so valuable a work, and the public upon the means now within their reach of securing, on low terms, a compendium of correct instruction and reference, on all the subjects connected with the Arts, Science, Literature, Politics, and Biography, down to the latest dates. Great credit is due to the editors, Messrs. Lieber, Wigglesworth, and Bradford. They acknowledge, in a closing note, their obligations to literary gentlemen in various parts of the country for their contributions.

HEARNE IN SAVAGE LIFE.

From the recent publication, "Progress of Discovery on the more Northern Coasts of America."

"Scarcely had Hearne congratulated himself on reaching the great object of his mission, unpacked his surveying instruments, and prepared to follow his progress to the great Arctic Ocean, when one of those dark and savage scenes occurred, which are so strikingly characteristic of savage life. As soon as Matonabbee and his party gained the bank of the river, three spies were sent out to discover whether any Esquimaux were in the neighborhood. After a short absence, they returned with intelligence that they had seen five tents, about twelve miles distant, on the west side of the river. All was now warlike preparation; the guns, knives, and spears were carefully examined, and as they learned that the nature of the ground would render it easy to advance unperceived, it was determined to steal upon their victims in this manner, and put them to death. This plan was executed with the most savage exactness; and nothing could present a more dreadful view of human nature in its unenlightened state, than the perfect unanimity of purpose which pervaded the whole body of Indians upon this horrid occasion, although at other times they were in no respect amenable to discipline.

Each man first painted his target; some with a representation of the sun, others of the moon, and several with the pictures of birds and beasts of prey, or of imaginary beings, which they affirmed to be the inhabitants of the elements, upon whose assistance they relied for success in their enterprize. They then moved with the utmost stealth in the direction of the tents, taking care not to cross any of the hills which concealed their approach. It was a miserable circumstance that these poor creatures had taken up their abode in such ground that their enemies, without being observed, formed an ambuscade not two hundred yards distant, and lay for some time watching the motions of the Esquimaux, as if marking their victims. Here the last preparation for the attack was made; the Indians tied up their long black hair, lest it should be blown in their eyes; painted their faces black and red, which gave them a hideous aspect; deliberately tucked up the sleeves of their jackets close under the arm pits, and pulled off their stockings; while some, still eager to render themselves more light for running, threw off their jackets, and stood with their weapons in their hands, quite naked, except their breech cloths and shoes. By the time all were ready, it was near one o'clock in the morning, when, finding the Esquimaux quiet, they rushed from their concealment. In an instant, roused by the shouts of the savages, the unfortunate wretches, men, women, and children, ran naked out of the tents, and attempted to escape; but the Indians had surrounded them on the land side, and as none dared to leap into the river, all were murdered in cold blood; while Hearne, who, by a regard for his personal safety, had been compelled to accompany the party, stood a short way off, rooted to the ground in horror and agony.

"The shrieks and groans of the poor expiring wretches," says he, in his striking account of this dreadful episode in savage life, "were truly distressing; and my horror was much increased at seeing a young girl, about eighteen years of age, killed so near me, that, when the first spear was stuck into her side, she fell down at my feet, and twisted round my legs, so that it was with difficulty that I could disengage myself from her dying grasps. As two Indian men pursued this unfortunate victim, I solicited very hard for her life; but the murderers made no reply until they had stuck both their spears through her body, and transfixed her to the ground. They then looked me sternly in the face, and began to ridicule me, by asking me if I wanted an Esquimaux wife, while they paid not the smallest regard to the shrieks and agony of the poor wretch, who was turning round their spears like an eel. Indeed, after receiving from them much abusive language on the occasion, I was at length obliged to desire that they would be more expeditious in despatching their victim out of her misery, otherwise I should be obliged, out of pity, to assist in the friendly office of putting an end to the existence of a fellow creature, who was so cruelly wounded.

On this request being made, one of the Indians hastily drew his spear from the place where it was first lodged, and pierced it through her breast near the heart. The love of life, however, even in this most miserable state, was so predominant, that though this might be justly called the most merciful act which could be done for the poor creature, it seemed to be unwelcome, for, though much exhausted by pain and loss of blood, she made several efforts to ward off the friendly blow.

My situation, and the terror of my mind at beholding this butchery cannot easily be conceived, much less described. Though I summoned up all the fortitude I was master of on the occasion, it was with difficulty that I could refrain from tears; and I am confident that my features must have feelingly expressed how sincerely I was affected at the barbarous scene I then witnessed. Even at this hour, I cannot reflect on the transactions of that horrid day without shedding tears."

CAPTAIN BACK.

This gallant officer and his companion, Dr. King, reached town, in the Ohio, yesterday morning, and after spending an hour or two in this city, proceeded on direct to Montreal, where they are expected on the 9th inst. Captain Back had with him two of Captain Franklin's men, who, nothing daunted by former hardships, are again to traverse the wilds of North America. Our readers will remember that after the unfortunate expedition which resulted in the loss of the Fury, in 1825, in latitude 72 deg. 42' longitude 90 deg. 50', the British government resolved not to send out any more expeditions. Captain Ross, who had gone out in 1818 in the Isabella, and had been formerly distinguished as a surveyor in the White Sea, having made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole, resolved not to be outdone by Captain Parry in his discoveries. Perhaps he was also excited by the unfair criticisms to which his want of success had naturally subjected him on his return home. With his own resources, and the aid of warm friends, he projected and prepared a new expedition. He fitted up the steam vessel Victory, in 1829, and though in the outset of his voyage he met with the loss of a mast, yet he was enabled to refit from a wreck of a Greenland whaler, and succeeded in reaching Baffin's Bay. It was his intention to proceed down Prince Regent's inlet to the wreck of the Fury, thence along the northern coast of America, pass Behring's strait, land in Kamskatschka, and thence proceed across Siberia to St. Petersburgh.

The vessel was to be brought home by his nephew, Mr. James Ross. On examining the map of his proposed route which he left behind him, it appears that he would have had only two places to cross, as yet unexplored.—385 miles of distance between 90 deg. and 110, West longitude, and 153 miles between 140 deg. and 155 deg. West longitude, which separated Captain Beechey and Capt. Franklin. Considering the extent of the route contemplated by captain Ross, it is possible that he may yet be alive and on his way through Siberia homewards. Captain Back's plan will inevitably lead him to a knowledge of the fate of Captain Ross, be it what it may.

We regret to learn that on examining his baggage yesterday morning, he found that two very admirable barometers, on a peculiar plan of Humboldt's, had received serious, and he fears, irreparable injury, on his way from New York.—*Albany Advertiser, April 5.*

The Washington City Telegraph has the following sneers at the expense of the friends of a Protective Tariff and of the opposers of Nullification.

EFFICIENCY OF NULLIFICATION.

The following extract, from the Boston Courier, is further evidence, that whatever the opponents of nullification may say about its *unconstitutionality*, many of them are pretty well convinced of its *efficiency*. That it was *inefficient*, was the principal objection to it on the part of the self styled Union men of the south. Their remedy was secession—to save the Union! Afraid that nullification would destroy the Union, they would secede, to preserve it!! Now, we wish to have as little to do with secession and separation, as possible. With the apostle of liberty we are for keeping together as long as possible, and only separate when the usurpations of the General Government have left us no other choice but separation or a submission to unlimited powers. *But a little nullification now and then, every thirty or forty years, when the Government forgets itself, will do good to the body politic.* The Kentucky and Virginia resolutions killed the alien and sedition laws. We shall never see them revived. *The South Carolina Ordinance has killed the protective principle.*

Extract of a letter from a highly intelligent gentleman, to a friend in this City, dated

"COLUMBUS, (Geo.) March 11, 1833.

"There could now be no doubt of his election, if MR. CLAY's friends would run him for the next Presidency. *I believe he would get the whole Southern vote.* The utmost stretch of imagination can scarce conceive the change that has been wrought in his favor by the bill he presented to the Senate, and which we understand has passed both Houses. The elements of political strife have ceased to war—The South is satisfied. Many individuals, who a few months ago were casting the foulest aspersions upon the character of Mr. Clay, are now loudest in the general cry, that he has twice saved us from dissolution and ruin. How strange is human nature! A short time since and this man was not allowed one single redeeming virtue to atone for a thousand alleged imperfections—now he has become almost a Deity, deserving the unbounded gratitude of this and all future generations."—*Lexington (Ky.) Reporter.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

——Servtur ad imum
Qualis ab incæpto processerit, et sibi constet.
HOR.

Messrs. Editors:—Before proceeding in what I have further to say concerning the late proceedings of Congress, permit me, sirs, to undeceive you so far as you seem to have misapprehended me in what I have already said. When I spoke of sacrificing principle, I meant to accuse no man of dishonesty, but referred entirely to that sacrifice of national dignity and sovereignty, to propitiate a faction, which I affirm was made by every member of Congress who was induced to vote for the Tariff Bill by the threats and violence of S. Carolina. I do not suspect the integrity of any one of those gentlemen; they may all be honest men for aught I know; nay, I am fully persuaded that at the time, they did really believe they were doing the very best in their power for the interests of their constituents. But allowing their conduct to have been sincere, I maintain that it was unwise; and without charging them with assaulting the constitution themselves, they have injured it not the less deeply by their over anxious fears for its safety; as the fond mother destroys the health of her darling by debarring him from the exercise and exposure which are really necessary for his health.

Nor do I care to enquire whether the Tariff Bill surrenders or retains the principle of protection. It is enough for me to know that it is a bill which was passed in consequence of the threatening movements of South Carolina, and that it would not have been passed, if such movements had not taken place; that it was intended as a measure of concession by its author; that it was so regarded by the country, at large, and that it was so received by the Nullifiers themselves.

I take it for granted in all that I have said, and in all that I shall say on this subject, that the authority of the Federal Government is supreme throughout all the States, in those things wherein it exercises authority at all; in a word, that the doctrines set forth in the President's Proclamation are the true doctrines of the Constitution, and that the majority in Congress believed this. For if it were not so, if they received as true the opinions of Mr. Calhoun and believed the Union to be a mere compact between sovereign States, and the National Legislature only a Council of Ambassadors, then instead of finding fault with the conduct of those honorable gentlemen, I would revoke any word of censure against them, and acknowledge that they have acted wisely, and have made an excellent bargain for the manufacturers.

As a comparison, or an example, will often make a thing plain which definitions and general words cannot precisely set forth, I will here, by way of putting this subject in a clear light, refer to the insurrection which took place in Pennsylvania, many years ago, with which all are well acquainted. Let it be remembered that this rebellion differs from the one in South Carolina, so far as principles are concerned, in this only that the former was raised by discontented men upon their own authority; the latter upon the authority of the State. Let me suppose that the Legislators of that day had fallen upon a method of putting an end to their difficulties, similar to the one which meets with so much favor at the present; that a proclamation had been issued warning the insurgents to desist from their treasonable doings; that, this failing to suppress them, Congress had forthwith set to work, and enacted a law reducing the obnoxious duties to a certain degree; that in this enactment also provision had been made for a still further reduction at a future day, and that now, exulting in their triumph, and uttering language of insult and defiance in the face of the government, the insurgents had retired to their homes, taking care to preserve their arms, ammunition, stores, military funds, and military organization, expressing at the same time their determination to take the field again, whenever the administration of the national affairs should particularly displease them. I will not insult any man's understanding by asking if he would approve of such a course.—The whole matter may now be brought to a point in a few words, for I see no reason whatever in disguising it. Does the sanction of State authority legalize conduct which without such sanction would be punishable as treason? Or does the Ordinance of a State Convention afford a justification to the mal-contents of South Carolina, which every body will deny to the insurgents of Pennsylvania? He who answers in the affirmative is a Nullifier, whatever he may say to the contrary. To Nullifiers I am not speaking, but to each one who holds sound principles, who believes that the fathers of the constitution intended that it should be maintained, and who yet approves of the late measures of Congress; to every such one I say—would you hold in detestation the man who would advise such pitiful and yet such fatal measures as those which I suppose to have been adopted for putting an end to the Pennsylvania insurrection. Would you regard with contempt the magnanimous government that would adopt them? Would you pity the men who should so far deceive themselves as to congratulate the people upon the prospect of returning peace, laud the statesmanship which had brought about such an amicable adjustment of differences, and thank their stars that the country had not been plunged into a civil war. If so, then look about yourself, and think how you will be regarded hereafter who approve of measures so nearly resembling those which you unhesitatingly condemn?

——mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur.

So manifest are the considerations which I have been urging, that many of those who speak highly of the Tariff Law, unable to conceal from themselves the mortifying fact that the passage of that Bill was a yielding up of the dignity of Government to appease an arrogant faction, seek to lay much stress upon the enactment of that other law which provides for the more effectual collection of the revenue. They affect to think that by the passage of this Bill, the sovereignty of the government is maintained, and the evil consequences of a weak concession completely done away. I think these gentlemen are much mistaken. For to return again to the example already mentioned, let it be supposed that a similar law had been enacted after similar concessions had been made to the insurgents of Pennsylvania. What effect does any one think such a law would have had upon the triumphant whiskey boys, to say nothing of the ridiculous figure which the government would put on in this poor attempt to preserve its dignity and authority? And here let it be borne in mind that the concession made to South Carolina is not the more dignified because it was made to a State authority, nor are the proceedings of those disorganizers the less rebellious because they are carried on under the sanction of a State Convention. He who says to the contrary is a Nullifier, and to Nullifiers I am not speaking. The truth is, this Revenue Collection bill (which, if it had been passed alone, would have been all that the Government had needed, without a further movement,) carries with it at present no other effect upon those whom it was intended to influence, than to excite the contempt of some, and the ridicule of others. They do, indeed, pretend to be greatly exasperated with it, and will, no doubt, nullify it. For as that is the method by which they got rid of the Tariff law which was obnoxious to them, so there is nothing to prevent them from getting rid of this in the same way. True, if they had to deal with a government which knew its own rights, and had firmness enough to maintain them, they might be somewhat disconcerted at the passage of the Revenue law. But what reason is there to suppose that those men who gave up the Tariff to them, will not, in like manner, annul this law if it be attacked in a similar way?—I ask any man who is given to reflection, what good cause is there to believe that the Revenue Collection bill will not be repealed at the next session of Congress? Nay, I ask what security is there that any law will remain unrepealed, which shall displease the sovereign State of South Carolina? The same process that modified the Tariff can modify it still farther, and can indeed repeal any law whatsoever.

But there is another reason which the friends of this submission measure give us, to justify a course of conduct which they begin to see will not justify itself. This reason, though not openly insisted upon with much noise, is, if I mistake not, the one that operated most forcibly, though silently, in effecting this strange concession. They give us to understand that it would not have been safe to uphold the supremacy of the General Government, lest some other of the Southern States should make common cause with South Carolina. This "being wise beyond what is written," reminds me of what is told of the prudent man in the song, who, being on the point of marrying, happened to stand upon the bank of a stream which flowed near his door, and reflecting upon the danger to which his future children would be exposed, of falling into the water, he was seized with such apprehensions that he wisely determined not to marry. And here I cannot refrain from mentioning once more the insurrection in Pennsylvania, for upon this I will insist as Shylock insisted upon the letter of the bond. Who does not believe that similar apprehensions were entertained by many at that day, and that similar suggestions were made to the President: that a large portion of the country would sympathize with the insurgents, that Pennsylvania would not permit a Federal army to enter her borders, with many other things of like nature? I will only ask every one to reflect and picture to himself what would be the condition of this republic at present, if such considerations had been yielded to then.

But, for my own part, I see no reason to believe that South Carolina would have received the assistance of a single State, had she persisted in warlike opposition to the General Government; and had that Government maintained with dignity and with moderation, its legitimate authority, her neighbors upon every side, though influenced by the same interests as herself, instead of giving the least encouragement to her pretensions, openly declared that her conduct was unbecoming, and that her doctrines of Nullification were absurd beyond measure. Nay, I am much deceived if that state herself had not begun to repent of her rashness, when she had reason to believe that the Government would continue firm. Startled at the tone of the President's Proclamation, disheartened by the universal reprobation which was poured upon her conduct from every quarter, and disconcerted by the powerful opposition which sprung up within her borders, South Carolina wanted but a pretext to retire from a course which she feared might prove as dangerous as it was ill-advised. Else why not put the ordinance in force after the first of February? Why that irresolution in acting comporting so strangely with their furious blustering? And then the Embassy from Virginia, might not that have been a thing agreed upon beforehand between certain ones, for the purpose of affording the State an occasion for retiring with decency from her demands, if it should be found impossible to fright the Government into a compliance with them? I mention this that it may be reflected upon by men who are wiser than myself. I am therefore persuaded, if South Carolina was daring at the first, it was because she believed that the Government would be timid, and if she is successful at last, it is because the Government has been pusillanimous. I am persuaded she would never of herself have brought things to dangerous extremities, nor unaided and unpitied have rushed into a war which the least reflection must have told her would result in her own shame, defeat, and ruin. And without dwelling farther on this point, I think there is sufficient evidence in the history of this transaction, from circumstances and from the nature of things, to induce the belief, that her course at first was entirely contingent, depending for its future direction upon the measures that should be taken by the General Government.

I have no more to say upon this subject; I was induced to take it up at first because I thought that in the passage of the Bill so often mentioned, I perceived the setting of a dangerous precedent, which would open the door to the introduction and establishment of principles that would destroy the adjustment of power in the government which was fixed so wisely by our fathers. Besides, I thought that I beheld in it, the triumph of a party whose attacks, though under different forms, have been continually assailing the rightful powers of the Federal authority, for many years. This party has encouragement enough from the very nature of the contest. I do not wish to see those who are made the guardians of Federal rights give it more. The leaders of that party possess every advantage in the combat. They have the more tangible passions of the people on their side, and can easily induce them to believe that the Federal Government is a kind of foreign tyranny, seeking continually to weaken the powers of the States, which they will tell them are the immediate guardians of their rights and protectors of their liberty. This I say will not be difficult, for the affection which one bears to his native State, is, if I may so express it, a natural passion which burns of itself, while the attachment he feels for the Federal Union is the offspring of reason, and requires nourishment to be kept alive. Y.

Temperance.—The licensing authorities in Plymouth county, Mass. have decided not to license any taverner or retailer to sell ardent spirits, in the whole county.—*Advocate.*

An assassin was hung at New Orleans, on the 9th of March, named Santero Castellano, who had commited seventeen murders.

On the 20th ultimo, a great nullification dinner was given to Senator Tyler in Gloucester county, Virginia. He delivered a characteristic harangue. Letters were read from Governor Floyd and Mr. Tazewell, approving the course and opinions of Mr. Tyler. The object is—to form a party against the doctrines of President Jackson's proclamation, in order to prepare Virginia for a stricter league with South Carolina.—*Nat. Gaz., April 8.*

The Schoolmasters' Progress.—A boy was lately asked who killed Abel? He promptly replied, "Gen. Jackson."

This equals the catechetical exhibition of a lad once living in the wildest region of the Green Mountains:—"Into what state did the fall bring mankind?" asked the teacher. With a most rueful expression of countenance, the urchin bawled out—"*Varmount!*"

From Liberia.—Captain Hardie, of the ship Lafayette, reports that the Colony was healthy when he left, and that Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the people of Grand Bassa, and had returned to the Colony in safety.—*Balt. Pat., April 8.*

Trial for Murder.—The trial of *Leonard Harbaugh*, charged with the murder of *Jane Conter*, in December last, came on in the Court of Quarter Session of this county, on Wednesday morning last.—The court was occupied with the discussion and decision of preliminary matters, the admissibility of particular evidence, and examination of witnesses, till Saturday afternoon, when, by consent, the case was submitted to the Jury, without argument. On Sunday morning, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, the Court commenced their charge to the Jury, and concluded about 11. The Jury then retired, and after being out about four hours, returned and declared, by their verdict, that they found the prisoner *Not Guilty*, and he was accordingly discharged.—*Franklin Republican.*

Destructive Fire.—After enjoying an exemption from the visitation of fire, in a degree almost without a parallel, *Maysville* has at last become the scene of a severe and destructive conflagration. On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the cry of *fire!* and the solemn peals of the church bell simultaneously burst upon the ears of our citizens, who, at that dead hour, were generally wrapt in the profoundest sleep. The fire proved to be in the dry good and grocery store of Mr. Henry Martin, on Sutton Street.

The fire soon communicated to the extensive Commission Warehouse of Messrs. Phillips, Adams & Co. on the south, whence it spread with amazing rapidity, to the dry goods and grocery store of Mr. William L. M'Calla, the Exchange Office and Dry Goods store of Mr. George Herbst, and the Coffee House and Confectionary of Mr. Frederick Frank.

Five business houses, besides the dwelling house of Mr. Herbst, all of brick, together with the buildings connected with them, were entirely consumed. The loss is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 dollars. All the buildings, except that of Mr. Herbst, were insured—and it is owing altogether to an accidental circumstance, that his policy of insurance had been suffered to expire previous to the fire.—*Maysville Eagle.*

The good ship Walter, now below at this port, sailed from Baltimore on the 1st of May last—floated off to Liverpool—discharged her cargo—took in another, and proceeded to Canton, (China,)—unloaded and loaded again,—and then bustled back to Philadelphia, in the short period of *eleven months and seven days!* If any sister craft can out-jump the Walter—whether in the port of the empire city, or in any of the harbors along shore, even to the regions of Cape Cod, and parts adjacent, it would be well to have it known.

We may add, in passing, that the Walter is the same ship which, some two or three years ago, made the passage from Liverpool to New York, in fifteen days. Only one day's excess over a fortnight, between the Mersey and the Hudson.—*Phil. Gazette.*

Slaves.—The following may be looked upon as a tolerable correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery by persons calling themselves Christians:

British Colonies,	800,000
French Colonies,	200,000
Cuba and Porto Rico,	500,000
Other Foreign Colonies,	75,000
Brazil,	2,000,000
United States of America,	1,650,000
Total,	5,225,000

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN AMERICA.

The slaves of the United States, forty years ago, were somewhere about 700,000 or 800,000. According to the last census, they amount to 2,000,000; and looking to the natural increase, and to what may have been secretly introduced from Cuba, &c., they may now amount to 2,500,000, or nearly the whole number in the British West Indies.—*London New Monthly Magazine.*

Dry Dock.—We have received from a friend in reply to some inquiries, a few particulars concerning the U. S. Dry Dock, recently constructed at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts. The Dock, we learn, is 341 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 30 deep. It is capable of admitting the the largest ship in our navy, viz: the Pennsylvania: the entrance of the dock being 60 feet across, and the width of that ship being 55 feet. The dock is furnished with two sets of gates called turning gates, weighing 50 tons each. Besides there is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, is 60 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height—requiring about 19 feet of water to float it. This is set in a groove outside of the other gates, filled with pig iron, and sunk.

For emptying the dock of water, a powerful hydraulic apparatus is employed, wrought by a steam engine of 60 horse power. There are 8 lift pumps, each 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, 12 hogsheads; there are also 8 chain pumps, 1 foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the dock into wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 122 tons.

The floating gate, which is not yet quite completed, is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of 300 or 400 tons; and some 3 or 4,000 dollars' worth of sheathing and bolt copper have already been used upon it. The turning gates, at high water, sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. It is expected that the frigate Constitution, "old Iron-sides," will be taken into the dock in the course of next month."—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

PITTSBURGH BANK NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*Connecticut.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Bridgeport Bank	2
Philadelphia Banks	do	Conn. Bk. & Branch	do
Bank of Delaware co.	½	Conn. R. B'nk'ng Co.	do
Bank of Chester co.	do	Hartford Bank	do
Montgomery county	do	Fair. Co. Bk. & Br.	do
Germantown	do	Middletown Bank	do
Bank of Middletown	do	N. Haven City Bk.	do
Northumberland	do	Mechanics' Bank	do
Bank of Reading	do	Phœnix Bk. & Bran.	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	U. Bank, N. London	do
Chambersburgh	do	*New Jersey.*	
Gettysburgh	do	Com. Bk. Perth Am.	1½
Carlisle Bank	do	Farm. Bk. Mt. Holly	do
Columb. Bridge Co.	do	People's Bk. Patterson	do
Doylestown Bank	do	Mech. Bk. Newark	do
Easton Bank	do	Newark Ins. Com.	do
Erie Bank	do	State Bk. at Elizabt'n	do
Farm'rs Bucks B. co	do	do Camden	do
Lancaster Bank	do	do Morristw'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	do Newark	do
Lebanon	do	do N. Bruns,	do
Harrisburgh	do	Sussex Bk. Newton	do
Mon. Bk. Brownsv'lle	do	*Delaware.*	
Miner's Bk Pottsville	do	Bank of Delaware	½
Northampton	do	Bank of Smyrna	do
Wyoming, Wilksb.	do	Com. Bk. Delaware	do
York Bank	do	Wilming. & Brand.	do
New York.		*Maryland.*	
City Banks	1	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Albany B's	1½	Frederick co. Bank	½
Auburn	2	Bk. of Westminster	do
Bank of Buffalo	do	Hagerstown Bank	do
Chenango at Norwich	do	Susq. Br. Co. P. De.	1½
Bk of Genesee, Batav.	do	Bank of Salisbury	2
Geneva	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Bank of Ithica	do	Bank of Alexandria	½
Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
Bk. of Poughkeepsie	1½	Bank of Metropolis	do
Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, April 9.—The fine ship Splendid Captain Fish, came up from Liverpool yesterday morning. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of Capt. F. for Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 3d of March, inclusive.

The proceedings of Parliament, and particularly those in reference to the affairs of Ireland, form the leading topic of interest in the papers before us. The Irish Suppression Bill was taken up in the House of Commons, on the 27th February, and discussed on that and the two following days. The pressure of spectators in the lobbies of the House of Commons had never been so great since the discussion on the corn bill. The order to clear the lobbies,—a division being expected,—could not be carried into effect by the officers of the House.

Rumors of dissension in the British Cabinet had been afloat, but the London Court Journal intimates that they are unfounded. On the other hand, the following paragraph, from the London Standard, of the 2d March, speaks with a confidence that looks, at least, as if its editor had good ground for his assertion.

It will be observed that the Globe and Courier have contradicted what we mentioned on Thursday, of Lord Althorpe's *having tendered his resignation.* Notwithstanding this contradiction, we still believe that Lord Althorpe did, on Tuesday, tender his resignation—and further, that this resignation was neither absolutely accepted nor absolutely refused, and that now his lordship holds office merely provisionally, Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley being the only two ministers firm in their places.

The latest Continental advices are thus alluded to in the Standard of the 2d ult.

LONDON, March 2.

An express has arrived this morning from Holland, bringing the prices of Dutch stock about 3-8 per cent. higher. The new Dutch Ambassador was expected to embark, as to day, for England—and letters, from persons of great respectability, state that Dutch affairs are at length likely to be amicably adjusted.

Prospects of Peace in Europe.—The Austrian and French troops respectively are about to be withdrawn from the Roman States. The Austrian army, particularly as respects the Bohemian regiments, is on the point of being considerably reduced. The garrison of Mayence is to be forthwith placed on the peace establishment.

Spanish Colonies.—The parent country, under the liberal and enlightened auspices of the Queen regent, will, it is said, acknowledge the independence of all her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere. Cuba, of course, excepted, which would benefit greatly by opening a trade with the independent States.

A meeting was held in Liverpool, on the 27th of Feb., adverse to Lord Grey's bill of coercion for Ireland. It was numerously and respectably attended, and seemed animated with strong and decisive feelings on the subject. In three days thirteen thousand signatures were attached to the petition adopted on the subject.

The accounts from Turkey are extremely conflicting, as Ibrahim Pacha is represented, by some of the advices, to entertain the most pacific feelings; while, on the other hand, it is said he abstains from hostilities with much impatience and regret. It seems certain, however, that a six weeks truce had been concluded with the Porte, and that the farther suspension of hostilities, at the end of that period, would be regulated by the intermediate orders received from the Egyptian ruler. The French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople had held a high tone with Ibrahim, and even intimated that his government would take strong measures in favor of the Sultan, were he driven to further extremities. Poverty and sickness prevailed, it is said, in the Egyptian camp, but that was not likely to have been the case, while Ibrahim continued adverse or even indifferent to negotiation.

A London paper of the 3d ult. notices a report, the accuracy of which is however rather doubtful, that the question of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter is to be settled on the following terms:

Three or five years are to be given to the Company to wind up their accounts, but the trade is at once to be thrown entirely open; the commercial capital is to go towards the liquidation of the Indian debt; the territorial possessions are to remain in the hands of the Company; the dividends of the proprietors are to be secured upon the territories of India for a certain number of years (ten is mentioned) and then the capital is to be paid off at £100; the directors are to be reduced to twelve, &c. &c.

In the House of Lords, on the 28th February, the trials (Ireland) bill—the measure that gives the power to change the venue—was read a third time, and passed.

POLAND.

The latest intelligence from this ill fated country is contained in the following article:

Since the press in Germany is under the severe control of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no information from Poland can be obtained but with the greatest difficulty. I must add that the Russian government takes the greatest care that its cruel ukase should not be known in foreign countries. I find, however, the means of informing you that the establishment of the mint and its steam engine have been carried away to St. Petersburgh, that the prisons are still full, and the fate of the imprisoned is not as yet known. Every thing indicates great poverty in the Russian finances. The increase of taxes, and the confiscations, without waiting for the sentence of the courts, is going on with greater vigor.

Prince Czartoriski's magnificent country seat at Pulway, has been announced in the Warsaw newspaper as confiscated, and offered for sale—and in Volhynia and Podolia the confiscations are almost general, without paying the mortgages on those estates. The system of transplantation continues to carry away to Siberia and the Caucasus the peasants and the small gentry. The measure which provoked the whole population, was the violation of the church of Chenstokow, held in the greatest veneration. There was in that church a miraculous image of the holy Virgin. For many centuries, kings, princes, the wealthy, and the poor, carried to that church their offerings in diamonds, gold, silver, and most rich *exvotos.* It was respected during the invasion of Turks and Tartars, but not by the Russians. That rich treasure, amounting to millions, has been robbed, and carried away to St. Petersburgh. The annihilation of the Roman Catholic church—the introduction of the Greek schismatic religion—the total extinction of the Polish nation, is openly declared and sworn! The most provoking circumstance is the audacity with which the Russian government, in perpetrating these barbarous cruelties, denies and contradicts them in foreign newspapers.

Loss of the Erin Steam Boat.—We regret to remark that the loss of the Erin steam boat is rendered almost certain by the accounts received at Lloyd's, which state that she was seen on the 24th ultimo, in great distress, about 70 miles from Lundy Island, by the City of Waterford steam boat, who could render no assistance. The crew of the Erin were seen in the afternoon of that day in the rigging, making signals with their hats, and the sails dragging in the sea. Part of the wreck has been washed ashore in the Bristol Channel.—It is supposed that there were not less than ninety persons on board, all of whom have perished.

The publicity given to the declaration of the Duchess de Berri, and its deposition in the archives of France, is spoken of with unbounded severity by the liberal as well as loyal papers.

The *National* says—"There is not in Paris a family of the working class, however poor, who would not rather forego its last morsel of bread, than brand the forehead of one of its members with the ignoble legend with which the Chancery of Louis Philippe proudly enriches its archives, after having soiled with it the walls of the Castle of Blaye. In our humble plebeian families, they know not how to turn over to public malignity the weaknesses of their own blood, in order to derive a gross benefit therefrom. This Protest of a wholly particular nature is only fit for upstart royalty."

The *Courier Francais* holds this language—"It is such a task for a Government to proclaim officially the weaknesses of a woman, and to strip away the mystery in which she sought to hide them; they must long since have suspected what their captive wished to conceal, and would seem therefore only to have kept her prisoner in order to give *eclat* to her situation. If the Duchess of Berri had been legally detained, her position would soon have been known to those in communication with her—it would soon have transpired—*she* would have been spared the pain of any public declaration; and *the authorities* would have been spared their official publication in the Moniteur—an ignoble task which may be looked upon in some sort as a punishment of the monstrous illegality they committed in the re-establishment of a State prison. There is not an honest man of whatever party, who would consent, in respect to any woman, even wholly a stranger to him, (much less so if she should be of his own family,) to play the part which the government is now performing, with regard to the Duchess of Berri."

From the New York American.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

There is a fleet of packets and other foreign ships announced as below. The Mary Howland, from Liverpool, of 8th ult., is the latest as yet.

The London dates are of the 7th. On the 5th of March, the Enforcing Bill, from the Lords, was read a first time in the House of Commons, by a vote of 466 to 89. It was to be read a second time on the 8th.

The King of Holland, according to Brussels accounts of the 5th, had refused to comply with the summary demand of France and England, as stated in this paper of —— last, and declared himself ready to meet all the consequences of such refusal. We see not how, under the circumstances, the march of a French army, and the sailing of a British fleet against Holland, is to be avoided—for these were the alternatives stated by Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston, in case of the non compliance of the King of Holland, by the 15th March.

On the Probable Application of Steam Power to Various Purposes.—It is not improbable, that, in nothing will greater changes be effected before the close of the year which has just commenced, than in the purposes to which this tremendous agent will be applied. Every day brings to light some new form in which its irresistible energies may be employed. Ten years ago, the idea of substituting a steam engine for a horse, as propelling power upon a turnpike, would have been thought chimerical; and the projector who should have talked of traveling from New York to Philadelphia and back again between sunrise and sunset, would have found his schemes listened to with most ominous shakes of the head and shrugs of the shoulders. Yet these things are done daily before our eyes, and nobody seems astonished.

Most of the London presses are worked by steam; logs and marble are sawed, and chickens are hatched by steam; potatoes are boiled, money is coined, whiskey distilled, water is pumped, bullets are driven, gun barrels bored, watch cases turned, foul clothes washed, tortoise shell combs mended, anchors hammered, ships' cables twisted linen is bleached, sugar refined, jellies and soups are made, and houses warmed, by steam; in short, there is scarcely an object of human necessity, comfort or luxury, in the production of which some use is not made of this universal and most accommodating of all agents.

No man can set bounds to its utility and the modes of its application. We shall not be surprized to find it, before the year is out, employed to extinguish fires, to blast rocks, or in excavating the earth for canals; some of us may live to see men enabled, by its assistance, to traverse the air, or explore the depths of the ocean; and who knows even but that its energies may in some future age, when man's knowledge and ingenuity shall have reached their highest state of perfection, be successfuly directed to the discovery of the philosopher's stone, the north west passage, and the long sought for "perpetual motion!"—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Mr. Dunham's new Patent Screw Press.—It consists of a cast iron bed, on which are erected four iron columns, with a screw on the end of each; the head or platen is attached to four cog wheels, which move it up and down on the columns—the whole being acted upon by a pinion wheel in the centre, thus moving the platen in a perfectly straight line without the least variation, which is a great improvement on the old presses, producing a reduction of friction, a gain of power, and a saving of machinery. The press in question can be constructed with one to ten thousand tons power or more, retaining all its advantages, and can be worked either by manual or horse power, or by machinery, and is peculiarly adapted to the expressing of oils, the pressing of paper, or any thing requiring a perfectly uniform, gradual, and equal motion.

We are informed that one man can, with this press, perform in the same given time an amount equal to that which requires four men with a bar and capstan press. The whole is composed of iron, and built in a substantial and workmanlike manner by Messrs. Fry & St. John, 87 Eldridge street, requiring but one fourth part the space occupied by common presses.

The press can be made of almost any size, and at about the same price as the old fashioned ones, and which we are of opinion in a very short time it will entirely supersede.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Cement for Glass or China.—An ounce of pure gum mastic is to be dissolved in q. s. of well rectified alcohol, and the same quantity of ichthyocolla steeped in water till soft, and then dissolved in alcohol; these solutions are to be mixed, and a quarter of an ounce of gum ammonic added. The whole is now to be exposed to a gentle heat till perfectly amalgamated, when it is to be poured into a vial and kept well corked. When it is to be used, both the vial and the vessel to be mended are to be warmed, and the united fragments should be pressed in close contact for at least twelve hours.—*Journ. des Connais. Usuel.*

Cotton Manufacturer in the State of New York.—The following statement was furnished to the American Advocate by Mr. Williams, Editor of the N. Y. Annual Register, and one of the Committee appointed by the late Tariff Convention to ascertain the facts here presented:

There are in the State of New York, 112 Cotton Manufactories.

Amount of capital invested, $4,485,500.

Goods manufactured yearly, valued 3,530,250.

Amount of cotton used annually, 7,961,670 lbs. Equal to 26,539 bales of 300 lbs. each.

Number of spindles in use, 157,316.

Number of persons employed and sustained by said establishments, 15, 817.—*Jour. of Com.*

Education universally extended throughout the community will tend to disabuse the working class of people, in respect of a notion that has crept into the minds of our mechanics, and is gradually prevailing, that manual labor is the only source to wealth. James Watt and Robert Fulton were worth more to society than five hundred thousand hedgers and ditchers.—*Cooper on Political Economy.*

Formation of Character.—A taste for useful reading is an effectual preservative from vice. Next to the fear of God implanted in the heart, nothing is a better safeguard than the love of good books. They are the hand maids of virtue and religion. They quicken our sense of duty, unfold our responsibilities strengthen our, principles, confirm our habits, inspire in us the love of what is right and useful, and teach us to look with disgust upon what is low, and groveling, and viscious. It is with good books as it is with prayer; the use of them will either make us leave off sinning, or leave off reading them. No vicious man has a fondness for reading. And no man who has a fondness for this exercise is in much danger of becoming vicious. He is secured from a thousand temptations to which he would otherwise be exposed. He has no inducement to squander away his time in vain amusements, in the haunts of dissipation, or in the corrupting intercourse of bad company, He has a higher and nobler source of enjoyment to which he can have access. *He can be happy alone;* and is indeed never less alone, than when alone. Then he enjoys the sweetest, the purest, the most improving society, the society of the wise, the great, and the good; and while he holds delightful converse with these, his companions and friends, he grows into a likeness to them, and learns to look down, as from an eminence of purity and light, upon the low born pleasures of the dissipated and profligate.

The high value of mental cultivation is another weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What makes the vast difference there is between savage and civilized nations? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men as they appear in the same society? Knowledge. What raised Franklin from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honors of his country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simpson from the weaver's loom, to a place among the first of mathematicians; and Herschel, from being a poor fifer's boy in the army, to a situation among the first of astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone—the true alchemy that turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives us our dominion over nature: the key that unlocks the store of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1833.

☞ *Directory of Pittsburgh.*—By an advertisement in our paper, it will be seen that Mr. Charles B. Taylor proposes to publish a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Mr. Taylor possesses enterprize, energy, and industry; and we confidently believe that he will produce a work useful to men of business, and deserving of encouragement.—We have, inadvertently, omitted to notice it before.

The editor of the Mercury notices our remark, that "the Van Burer. men in this county will hardly have the rashness to nominate a ticket," and declares that he will venture his reputation, that the Van Buren party will not only nominate a ticket, but elect it. Well, we will see. We will confess our ignorance of the state of parties, if our neighbor should prove a true prophet. We did suppose, and still do suppose, that the party of Mr. McKean, the "opponent" of Mr. Van Buren, as the editor of the Mercury sneeringly calls him, was stronger in this county than that of Van Buren, and that both united were a minority.

Does the editor of the Mercury really believe that the friends of Mr. McKean can be bought or bullied to abandon him, and to go for his "opponent," Mr. Van Buren? Has he such entire faith in the incantations of the Magician as to suppose that they will induce the friends of Mr. McKean not only basely to abandon him, but still more basely to enter into the ranks of his "opponent?" Are the McKean men such Swiss?—If the friends of *interest* to Mr. Van Buren, it would have been less cruel to have done it in the legislature, because, if he is defeated by the *people*, it will be a more fatal blow than a defeat by the *legislature* would have been.

We ask our neighbor two more questions. Will the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in this county, *dare* to nominate a ticket pledged to support a Van Burenite as Senator? Or *dare* they nominate a ticket pledged to oppose Samuel McKean as Senator?—These are plain questions, *dare* our neighbor give an unequivocal answer to them, or either of them? If he has really as much confidence in the strength of the Van Buren party as he professes to have, the answer will be an easy one.

Perhaps, however, our neighbor is *finessing* a little with us. He notices our declaration, that the *Van Buren Party*, in this county, would not have the rashness to nominate a ticket; and then stakes his reputation against ours, that the "*Democratic* Party" *will* nominate a ticket.—Now, if he means that the Democratic party and the Van Buren party are one and the same, and that *it* will nominate a ticket, pledged to the support of a Van Buren Senator, then we are at issue.—On the other hand, if he means to say that the "*Democratic Party*," embracing Van Buren men, McKean men, McLean men, and Cass men, will take up a mixed ticket, or a ticket not pledged to support Van Buren, then he admits the correctness of our assertion, that "the *Van Buren* party will not have the rashness to nominate a ticket."—All that we intended to convey by our assertion was, that the Van Buren men would not have the rashness and folly to expose their weakness by forming a *distinct and exclusive* ticket.

Our City.—We are pleased to learn that the Legislature, during the late Session, passed a bill of a highly interesting nature in relation to our city. We have not yet seen this bill, but understand that it alters the bounds of the Wards so as to equalize them; provides that the elections, general, as well as municipal, shall be held in the respective Wards; that one Select and five Common Council men shall be elected, annually, from each Ward—It also provides that the Mayor shall be elected by the Councils from the body of the people.

Mechanics' Magazine.—We have received the third number of the Mechanics' Magazine, published by D. K. Minor, and have read its contents with much pleasure. Mr. Minor states that it is his intention to make it "the depository of the productions of the inventive talents and science of the country." From an examination of its contents, we should suppose that it is just such a work as would be eagerly sought for by the Mechanics and Artisans of our industrious community. In an adjoining column our readers will find a few short articles extracted from this work.—Persons disposed to patronage the work may have an opportunity of examing it by calling at this office. We will cheerfully receive and forward the names of subscribers.

Slavery.—In our last paper, we published a short article from a North Carolina paper, on the subject of the proposed emancipation of the slaves in the British West India Islands.—Our object in publishing it was to notice a most extraordinary suggestion contained in it, to which, in the hurry of preparation, we neglected to call the special attention of our readers. The writer of the article referred to, after stating that the British Parliament had it in contemplation to emancipate all the slaves in their colonies, gravely and seriously asks the question—Will our government look quietly on and permit this to be done? Truly, it does appear to us that this writer has displayed the most unbounded effrontery. The very states which (if any) would be affected by the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, are the advocates of the strictest construction of the Constitution. They deny that the General Government has any power to protect the *free industry within* our limits, against the hostile legislation of foreign nations, and yet one of these strict constructionists gravely intimates that this same government should endeavor to control the legislation of another nation, in relation to her own people, and her own property. We would ask these consistent gentlemen where is there a clause in the Constitution which can, even by torture, be construed to grant any such power.

In the formation of the Constitution, the citizens of the free states courteously concoded to the slave states a right of representation of three fifths of their slaves. That right they have enjoyed for more than forty years, and that they have used it with a high hand, is fully proved by almost every page of our history. Still, as it is in the bond, we are willing, entirely willing that they should continue to enjoy this right, but beyond the very letter of the bond, we are not willing to go. The right of slave representation has been used most tyrannically and injuriously towards us—it has been used upon all occasions to oppress and embarrass the freemen of the country. Surely, then, if the free states do nothing to abrogate this right, it is as much as the slave states have a right to ask.—This is giving the pound of flesh. To go beyond this—to do any act to perpetuate slavery and this right of slave representation, which has been exercised so ungenerously towards us—would be going beyond the letter of the bond, and throwing in the blood.

Three fourths of the white population of this country, perhaps, we might say, nine tenths, conscientiously believe that millions of their fellow beings are unjustly and unrighteously held in bondage. They conscientiously believe that this bondage should be abolished throughout the world, as soon as it can safely be done—and yet the other small portion of our white population not only imperiously demand that we should refrain from urging the speedy abolition, of slavery, in this country, but that we should interfere or remonstrate against it in other countries. Truly, this requirement is a modest one.

Mr. Clay and the South.—Our readers will probably be much surprized upon reading the letter from a gentleman in Georgia to his friend in Lexington. This sudden popularity of Mr. Clay in the South is a memorable event. "The South is satisfied," "Mr. Clay would get the whole Southern vote," "Mr. Clay is almost a Deity," exclaims this Georgia letter writer. These Nullifiers are as extravagant in their eulogies as in their constitutional opinions. It is but a few days since we noticed the proposition of one Nullifier to apotheosise Nullification; now another one deifies Mr. Clay.

COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the *West Pennsylvania Lyceum*, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary, will be held in the session room of the First Presbyterian church, on Friday evening the 3d of May next, at 7 o'clock. Punctual, and general attendance is particularly requested—by order of the Executive Committee.

LUKE LOOMIS, Sec'y., p. t.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1833.

The papers of the city, and the Butler Sentinel, will confer a favor, and aid the cause of general literature, by publishing the above till time of meeting.

From China.—By the arrival on Sunday of the ship Florida, Captain Howland, we have advices from Canton a few days later than before received. They import very additional information.

The recall of Gov. Lee from his unsuccessful expedition against the rebels is confirmed, and report says that he was met on his way to Pekin by an express from the Emperor, ordering him to be strangled. He was about seventy two years of age.

The mountaineers had broken forth again in all directions, plundering and murdering the people. The imperial commissioner ordered two forts to be built on two commanding hills, to awe those who had recently been in rebellion. But the highlanders waited till the commissioner had set off for Pekin, and the troops were withdrawn to Canton, when they assembled, and attacked the workmen; and, after putting them to death, laid the works in ruins.

It is further rumored that a large party of banditti in the neighborhood of Shanchow, a little eastward of the late seat of the insurrection, have commenced resistance to government, under the appellation of the Yangteefan association; or, "*the iron bar political union.*"

On the 20th, it was reported that Governor Lee had sent to the Fooymen for the Wang-ling, or royal order in his keeping, that he might put to immediate death *three hundred* members of the Triad Society, whom he seized at the hills. It is his purpose not to leave one of them alive.

Decapitation.—On the 22d instant, *seven* men, and on the 25th, several more, were beheaded at the usual place of execution in Canton. In a former number, we mentioned the decapitation of *seventeen* individuals. These executions are performed in the most public manner, and are of very frequent occurrence, amounting to many hundreds, and some say from one to two thousand annually; they are noticed in the court circular in the most summary manner.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Slavery in the West Indies.—In the House of Commons, March 4th, Mr. Heathcote presented a petition from Denington, in the county of Lincoln, praying for the total abolition of Negro Slavery.

The Marquess of Chandos asked the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Althorp) whether it was the intention of Government to come forward with any specific plan this session, for the abolition of Colonial Slavery? He (Lord Chandos) and the country were entirely in the dark as to the course which the Government intended to pursue on this momentous subject; and he took leave to repeat again the question he had asked before, what were the intentions of his Majesty's Ministers on the subject of Colonial Slavery?

Lord Althorp, in reply, observed, that he had stated some time ago it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to introduce a measure which, he trusted, would bring this subject to a satisfactory conclusion, [hear!] but further than that he did not feel himself justified in stating [hear.]

In the House of Commons, March 7, Mr. F. Buxton corrected an erroneous impression of what had resulted from remarks of the Marquis of Chandos on a previous night. Mr. Buxton said he had not withdrawn his notice respecting the abolition of negro slavery, The original notice was conditional, to depend on the proceedings of Ministers: if they proposed no measure, he would not abandon his motion. He declared that no measure would be effective that did not propose entire and immediate abolition of negro slavery. He observed that it was rumored there was an end of the negotiations between the Ministers and the West India body; he trusted such was not the fact—he had some reason for believing it was not; at the same time he implored that body not to lose this opportunity of settling the question, feeling persuaded that servile war must result from delay.

From the London Morning Herald of March 7th.

It is generally current in the city, that the West India Deputation, at the recent interview with Lord Goderich, did not have any actual measure placed before them, but were required to furnish their opinions upon certain subject, relative to the slaves, which they have since sent in. The intended plan of Ministers is, however, rumored to be—1st. The immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies. 2d. The compensation to the slave-owner, at a fixed rate per head, for every slave. 3d. The raising of a loan for such compensation, to be paid off in thirty years. 4th. The manumitted slave to be compelled by the Magistrates to work five days out of the seven, except when in crop, when they would work for six days. 5th. Two days' amount of wages to be paid into the compensation fund, it being considered the remaining three or four days, as the case may be, as to in crop or not, would be sufficient for the support of the slave. It is said the West India body are anxious to learn the extent of the compensation, upon which their approval will mainly rest. We give the above without vouching for its correctness, merely stating it has been mentioned in respectable circles.

STATE OF TRADE.

Bradford.—The market of this week has been quite as brisk as the two previous ones, particularly for six quartern merinos. An advanced price has been generally obtained, but not equal to what the manufacturers must have, if wool and yarn maintain their present prices. The price of the former is steady. Yarns are rather higher since last week.

We learn, with much satisfaction, that the manufacturing firm at Bradford, paragraphed in the last *Leeds Intelligencer* as having stopped payment, is likely to pay 20s. in the pound, the bankruptcy being only an expedient to obtain a dissolution of partnership without a suit in chancery.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Iron Trade.—The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* of Wednesday says:—"We have great satisfaction in stating that the iron trade of this district is decidedly improving, and the price of iron advancing. An additional advance of 10s. per ton was declared yesterday."—*Liverpool Mercury, March 8.*

By the packet ship Sheffield, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of March, we have received a copious supply of foreign papers, from which we make further and more detailed selections. The decision of the House of Commons upon the Irish Suppression bill was noticed yesterday, and we publish to day, the speech of Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, on his motion that it be read the first time.

It contains no abstract argumentation, nor imaginative eloquence. It is, as it should be, a plain and simple statement of facts;—for such facts only as prove incontestibly the necessity of superseding the ordinary course of law, by the creation of extraordinary tribunals, could warrant the severe legislation which the Parliament has adopted to quell the disturbances in Ireland. These facts he has related; and they disclose a state of society in that country more intolerable, in its moral aspect, than any other we are aware of in the civilized or uncivilized world. Such brutal assaults, burnings, burglaries, robberies, and cruel murders as swell the catalogue of crime, were perhaps never before heard of. The natural and social rights of man seem to be wholly disregarded. The law inspires no terror, and the attempt to enforce it only excites renewed atrocities. In this state of things, it is difficult to conceive how the Ministry could have discharged their duty without resorting to severe enactments.

"When desperate ills demand a speedy cure,
"Distrust is cowardice, and prudence, folly."

But whatever may be the public opinion, relative to the bill, the speech of Lord Althorp will be interesting for the facts it developes.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Trade from England to India and China.—The following paragraph, from Nicholson's London Price Current, of Feb. 26, is important, if the information is to be depended upon:—"The regulation of all East India affairs is to be immediately assumed by His Majesty's Ministers. The China trade will be thrown open; the whole details will probably be before the public this week."—*N. Y. American.*

From the N. L. News Books of Monday.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Passengers from Bordentown, [N. J.] in the steamboat, yesterday morning, brought the thrilling intelligence that a most singular, unlooked for, and inhuman murder, had been perpetrated in that place, by a young man named Joel Clough, upon the person of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an estimable young widow lady, consort of the late Dr. Hamilton. It appears that Clough had been for some time a boarder in the house of Mahlon Longstreth, Mrs. H's father, at the corner of main street and the road leading to Trenton, where Mrs. H. also resided; in the course of which time Clough had formed an ardent attachment to Mrs. H. and had repeatedly offered to wed her. She, in the mean time, however, had favored a rival suitor, a highly respectable citizen of Bordentown, and it became rumored that ere long they would be united. This was too much for Clough. About twelve days ago he left Bordentown and went to New York; returned on Thursday, and on Saturday, feigning sickness, retired to his room, and thus prevailed upon the lady to enter his apartment, under the expectation of administering relief, when he suddenly sprang up, seized her by the arm, drew a dagger, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to marry him. She did refuse, and he instantly stabbed her; and before her screams brought assistance, he had inflicted eleven wounds upon her. A gentleman hearing her cries, rushed up stairs, just as she had broke from the demon's grasp, and was descending them, the blood gushing from her mouth and wounds. She fell into his arms, and was thus carried into the parlor below. She lived about a minute, during which she told her mother who had wounded her, and why it was done—and died.

On examination, it was found that the weapon had entered her heart three times; seven times in her side, breaking a rib, and once in the left arm, which was also broken.

Apprehension of the return of the Cholera, in the summer, is common in our city. The sentiment may have a salutary effect, in producing special attention to diet and cleanliness. But, according to some of our distinguished physicians, it is not as well founded as it was last year. They do not expect the Cholera as an *epidemic;* the atmospheric influences and slight disorders which are its usual precursors, do not now exist; should it appear, it will be sporadical only; the intemperate and the squalid have alone reason for alarm. There are precautions to be taken by the city authorities and individuals, without which the evil may prove considerable; but if all the means which are possessed for the purification of the streets and dwellings, be employed, it must be slight. We here mention what we have heard from sources entitled to deference.—*National Gazette.*

Steam Boat Reaper Sunk.—We learn from below, that this boat snagged and sunk about 60 miles above New Orleans, and that fifteen persons lost their lives. The particulars have not yet reached the city. Insured in the Cincinnati Insurance Co. for $10,000.

Since writing the above, we have been informed by Mr. J. H. Wood, one of the owners of the Reaper, that she sunk in seventy feet water, and that Mr. Livingston Harrison, engineer, the pilot, and mate, and eight slaves, chained together, lost their lives.

Mr. Harrison was a much respected citizen of this place, and has left a family and many friends to deplore his loss.—*Cincinnati Gazette, April 10.*

The Curse of Slavery.—In Jamaica, the curse of a long continued system of slavery is now pressing heavily on the whites. The planters live in constant fear of revolt and assassination; and so terrific is the danger, that it is probable that the island must be wholly abandoned to the blacks.

Property has depreciated to an incredible degree; credit is extinct; costly sugar estates hardly pay the expense of management; "an estate of 200 negroes could not hypothecate the ensuing crop for £200;" the English merchants have directed their factors to give no credit on such hypothecation; mortgagees release immense sums to avoid the payment of small annuities; a hundred slaves have been sold for $7,500; and in the language of the Jamaica correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, "real estate is almost without value, a heavy island debt is impending, taxation is intolerable, and life precarious."

The same course of events is witnessed in our Southern States; they are rapidly becoming impoverished, and it is no distant period that will behold them side by side in calamity with Jamaica.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

Rich Arrivals.—On Saturday last, there arrived at the port of New York, no less than four valuable cargoes of silks, teas, &c. from China, (a greater number, says the Gazette, than we recollect to have placed on record in one day,) viz: the ships Superior, Oneida, Florida, and Mary—also, the ship Asia, from Batavia, with coffee. The cargoes may be fairly estimated at 300,000 dollars each—making in the aggregate nearly two millions.

From Poulson's Am. Daily Advertiser.

The heirs at law of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, of Philadelphia, claimed of his Executors certain Real Estate, which the deceased purchased subsequently to the publication of the last codicil of his will. The city of Philadelphia, as residuary legatee, resisted the claim, but the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has given its opinion that the property claimed did not pass with the Real Estate previously acquired by the deceased, and by right and in law belongeth to the heirs.

The following is a Schedule of the Real Estate of Stephen Girard, purchased subsequent to the 20th June, 1831, and passes to the heirs under the will:

1831—Oct. 5.	Two houses and lots on Walnut street, between Second and Dock street, Nos. 63 and 65, and one house and lot on Dock str't, No. 61,	$10,666 67
" 27.	A lot of land in Passyunk township, containing 60 acres and 87 perches,	6,650 81
	A ground rent of $25 66 per annum, payable by Philip Smith, out of a lot of Ground in Spruce street, between 3d and 4th streets,	569 71
	A house and lot on the north side of Coates street, west of Sixth,	3,000 00
" Nov. 2.	A lot of Ground on the N. E. corner of Coates and John streets,	1,800 00
" 4.	A house and lot in S. Third street, No. 48,	12,000 00
" Dec. 1.	A Messuage and Lot of Ground in Passyunk, having a front on Schuylkill,	3,000 00
" 21.	Stores, Wharf and Dock in north Water street, between Market and Arch streets, taken subject to a mortgage of $21,000—residue paid,	24,222 33
" 26.	A lot of ground in Schuylkill county, near Mount Carbon, on the river Schuylkill,	4,500 00
		$66,418 55

Movement of Troops.—It is rumored that eight companies of the U. S. Troops, at Charleston, (S. C.,) are to return immediately to Fortress Monroe, and that three of the Companies now stationed at the Fortress, are to be transferred to New London, and one to New York.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Three Companies U. S. Troops left the Arsenal at Augusta, on the 28th ult., for Fort Mitchell.

The number of letters from foreign countries, received at the Post Office in this city, during the last two days, is upwards of *ten thousand.*—*New York Paper.*

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The transportation and traveling on the Ohio Railroad already amounts to a very extensive traffic. The account of current receipts for the last ten days, viz: from the 26th March to the 5th April, inclusive, shows the following satisfactory results:—

March 26	- -	$681 21
27	- -	676 47
28	- -	693 85
29	- -	712 86
30	- -	847 72
April 1	- -	764 58
2	- -	812 62
3	- -	884 60
4	- -	729 26
5	- -	744 74
		$7,547 91

No one can suppose that the business of this Road has yet reached one half the amount it will attain, even when it will have been extended to Harper's Ferry, where it will become connected with the improvements now in prospect through Virginia. In fact the revenues of the Road, when it shall have been put effectively into operation as far as the valleys of the Shenandoah and Conococheague, will probably not fall short of $1,500 to $2,500 per day, whilst the expenditures, when steam shall be employed exclusively, and when the experience of the Company will have enabled them to adopt more perfect organization, will be but little increased beyond the present disbursements.—*Balt. Amer.*

DIED,

On the 30th ult., at the residence of his father, in St. Clair township, PHILIP CASY ROSS, an estimable and promising young man, in the 24th year of his age.

WILLIAM ADDERLY, Senior,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he intends opening a Select School for Young Gentlemen, at No. 55 Liberty street, on Monday, the 29th inst. The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek languages; Mixed Mathematics; Easy and Familiar Lectures on English Grammar, and Italian Book Keeping; with the usual branches of elementary education. April 16--3t

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh Light Artillery will hold an election for one First Lieutenant, to serve in Place of H. Campbell, resigned, at the house of John B. Bonville, Wood street, on Thursday, the 2d day of May.

By order,
A. McFARLAND.

April 16, 1833.—tE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the South side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.

April 16---3t

Fitz-George—New Novel.

FITZ-GEORGE—a Novel: in 2 vols.

2. Tales of Military Life: by the Author of 'The Subaltern:' in 1 vol.

3. Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers, in all parts of the world. By C. Mac Farlane, new and complete Edition: in 2 vols.

4. Tales and Novels by Maria Edgeworth, volume 3.

5. Progress and Discovery on the more northern Coasts of America: by P. F. Tyther, Esq.; No. 53 Family Library.

6. Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature: by A. W. Schlegel: in 1 vol.

The above New Works are just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 16—4t

TO LET.

A Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, situated on Grant's Hill, now in possession of Mr. John McQueene, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Pentland. Possession from the first of next April. Apply to the subscriber.

CHRIS'R. MAGEE.

March 19, 1833---5t*

PROPOSALS

For Publishing a Register and Directory of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including the Northern Liberties, Allegheny town, Kensington, Birmingham, and Lawrenceville—

CONTAINING a list of the Banks, Insurance and Chartered Companies, with the Names of their respective Officers, and all necessary information relative thereto; the Post Office Establishment, Rates of Postage on Letters and Newspapers, with the times of arrival and closing of all Mails received and made up in the City, in *detail;* the times and places of holding the Courts in the state of Pennsylvania; a Table exhibiting a detailed account of all Established Courts to be held in the city during the present year, with the names and residences of all officers belonging thereto; a list of City Officers, their places of business, &c.; names of Professional Gentlemen belonging to the Law, Medical, and Theological Departments, their places of residence, &c.; a summary account of the Western University, Theological, Female, and other Seminaries; and, in short, of all the various Institutions and Societies in the city and vicinity; a detailed account of the City Water Works; names of the President, Directors, &c. of the Turnpike and Bridge Companies; Officers of the Engine and Hose Companies, with the times of their stated Meetings; a summary account, or view, of the Manufacturing Establishments in the city and vicinity, including those for the manufacturing of Rolled Iron, Castings, Steel, Steam Engines, Nails, Farming Utensils, Glass, Cotton, Woollen, Paper, Flour, Salt, Leather, White Lead, Oil, Tobacco, &c.; a Table exhibiting, as nearly as may be, the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending April 1st, 1833; a list of Steam Boats built in the city and vicinity since A. D. 1812, with the amount of Tonnage and Cost; names and location of all Public Buildings, Streets, Alleys, Lanes, and Roads; also, the names, respective occup

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scatching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the quantity or quality thereof, either party may require the assistance of a commissioned board measurer and inspector of scantling and shingles, in order to determine the quantity and quality of the same; and the decision of such board measurer and inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, in relation to the quantity and quality of the same, be final and conclusive.

2. That the fees to be charged by the Board Measurer's, and Inspectors of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles shall be as follows—For measuring and inspecting boards or scantling, (the scantling to be estimated by running measure,) for any quantity, not exceeding one thousand feet, *twenty cents*; for any quantity, exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand feet, *fifteen cents* per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding five thousand feet, ten cents per thousand; and for measuring and inspecting shingles, for any quantity, not exceeding five thousand, *ten* cents per thousand; for any quantity, exceeding five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand, *eight* cents per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding ten thousand, *five cents* per thousand.

3. That the board measurers and inspectors of boards, scantling, and shingles, be and they are hereby required to pay, quarterly, into the borough treasury twenty per cent. of all the moneys received by them as fees for the performance of the duties of their office.

4. That so much of any former Ordinances as are hereby supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Approved: In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess

March 22.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 20th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.'

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

Jan. 22, 1833.

---

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
No. 26 Wood street.

January 29, 1833.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

Pittsburgh Long & Short Hand WRITING ACADEMY.

H. WILLIAMS,
Professor of Penmanship,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened a Writing Academy in *Irwin's Row, Corner of the Diamond and Market street*, (the room recently occupied by Mr. Gould,) where he will be happy to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the art of Writing, upon the most improved plans, both in LONG AND SHORT HAND. Specimens, mode of teaching, and terms, will be exhibited at the room.

Each Class in Long Hand, will be limited to 10; Gentlemen received all through the day and evening; Ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M., and from 4 till 5, P M. Among a number of recommendations, the following are deemed sufficient.

From Union College.—'The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of *Stenography*, as taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in College have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instructions. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.'

ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

From Jefferson College.—'It gives me pleasure to recommend Mr. H. Williams, as amiable in his deportment, and deserving of public patronage; his system of Penmanship appears to me to have the merit, above any which I have examined, of being reducible to, and taught by strict rule. I am of opinion, therefore, that its obvious advantages in this particular, must finally introduce it into general use.'

Rev. JOHN H. KENNEDY,
April 5—6t *Professor of Mathematics.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, April 3, 1833.

AN Election for a President and ten Managers, a Treasurer, and a Clerk of the Company, for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, at Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SNYDER,
Clerk and Treasurer, pro tem.

April 5—1mo

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of Dr. *Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their development, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils, about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronunciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly doeable in an Institution of the kind, which this des not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,
GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1833, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 20th of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30.000	$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,320	1,320
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	250	5,000
55	200	5,500
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	70	7,840
2296	40	91,840
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

April 9, 1833.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

---

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have

Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will a all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK.

March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. X.—December, 1832.—*No.* 6.

CONTENTS.—Remarks on Mark & Pier's Patent for a Shot and Shell; Expansion and Contraction of Coping Stones.

Franklin Institute: Report of Committee on Water Power; Quarterly Meeting; Thirty-fourth Quarterly Report; Thirty-fifth Quarterly Report.

Analysis on the report of Steam Carriages, concluded.

American Patents: List of Patents for May, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications: For a Metallic Stereotype Block, Sawyer's; For a Pulp Dresser in Paper Making, Sellers'.

English Patents: For Preparing Flooring Boards, Muir's; for transferring Colored Impressions on Earthen Ware, Potts, Oliver & Potts'; for Manufacturing Bread and Biscuits, Cowdery's: for Ladles, Spoons, &c. of Tinned Iron, Maybury's.

French Patents: For a Tewel for Furnaces, Lamasure's; for Gelatine from Bones, Laine's; Bevan's remarks on White's Experiments on Cement; Hemming's Safety Tube for burning Gases; Trials of Chronometers at Greenwich, in 1831; Substitute for Printing; Curious Clock; Iron of Borneo; Machine for making Pins, from Babbage; Economy in Manufacturing; Manufacturing Eyes for Dolls; Tanning; Durability of Watches; Process in Needle Making; Meteorological Observations for October; Index.

March 19.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant, an acting Justice of the Peace for the county of Westmoreland, respectfully acquaints the Merchants of Pittsburgh, that, in addition to the collection of such sums as come under his jurisdiction, as a Justice of the Peace, he will attend as an Agent to the collection of sums of any amount, in Westmoreland and the adjoining counties.

Letters (post paid) relating to business, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

REFERENCES—Wm. Bell & Co., Wood street, or John Lloyd, Merchant, Market street.

JOHN E. FLEMING.

Mount Pleasant, March 1.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop, Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT—just received and for sale by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.

April 2—9t

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	C'oth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—

ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

---

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and